

In Gaalckacyo, Mudug region, severe drought conditions have become the primary reason for migration into urban and peri-urban areas. Localised clan-related insecurity continues in Gaalckacyo, however, FSNAU reports indicate that alongside severe drought conditions there has been a decrease in major inter-clan incidents (FSNAU, May 29th, 2017). While IDP communities consider drought, insecurity, and evictions as contributing factors to displacement, 70% of the IDP communities assessed considered drought as the primary factor leading to their displacement. Over half of all IDP sites are under 6 months old, and 95% of sites are planned IDP sites.

In order to better understand the geographic distribution of displacement sites, and population estimates, DTM rolled out the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT). The data collected through this tool will allow partners to have the number of people currently residing in each displacement site in order to plan and monitor service delivery.

204,000
Number of IDPs (rounded estimates)

115
IDP sites

19 Data collection was conducted between 10th and 3rd June 2017 through key informant interviews

AGE DISAGGREGATION OF IDPS

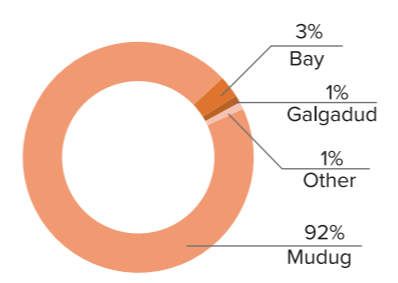
0 - 5 years	Children	48,547	24%
6 - 18 Years	Children	35,990	18%
18 - 59 Years	Males	39,982	20%
	Females	49,094	24%
60 plus	Elders	11,963	6%
Under 18 years	Unaccompanied Children	18,437	9%
		204,013	100%

PRIORITY NEEDS*

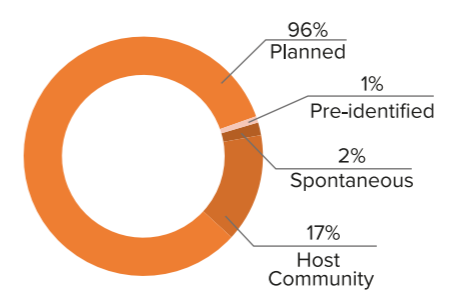
Food	31%
Shelter NFIs	26%
WASH	26%
Medical services	18%
Total	100%

* % sites expressing this need

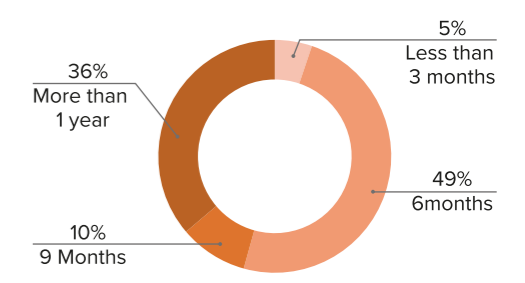
ORIGIN OF IDPS BY REGION



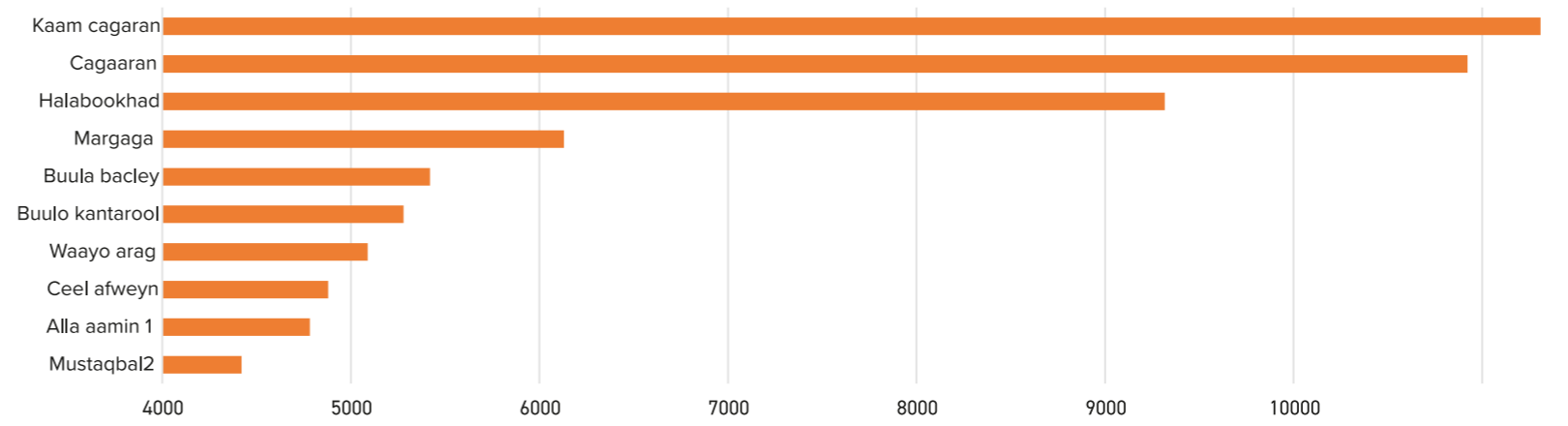
IDP SETTLEMENT BY TYPE



AGE OF THE SETTLEMENT



TOP TEN MOST POPULATED SITES



FOR MORE INFORMATION

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<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>
Data-set is available [here](#)

